Mrs. Taft, and after their arrival I was a spectator in the old barn of an opera house when Mr. Taft opened the Philippine Assembly. I have been privileged to listen to most of the inaugural addresses the Governors-General delivered and am familiar with the rest, and all these addresses without exception breathed a spirit of good will and good intentions. I found the American Chief Executives estimable gentlemen actuated by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the Philippines—and incidentally their own.

If into the gold of the make-up of the American Chief Executives there entered a baser alloy of personal ambition, and if they used their Philippine records as stepping stones to preferment, one could hardly blame them, for it is a natural manifestation of human desire. Taft left the Philippines to be successively Secretary of War, President of the United States, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Wright to be Ambassador to Japan and Secretary of War3 Ide to be Minister to Spain 3 Smith to be Judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals 5 Forbes, after a quiet interval, to be Ambassador to Japan 3 and Stimson to be Secretary of State. Murphy, the last American Governor-General, has a bright future before him.

Nor should one be too critical if a Governor-General showed exaggerated deference to the Filipino leaders, for thereby a record of accomplishment was made and excellent publicity was obtained for American consumption. Indeed, American Governors-General and Filipino leaders were

literally forced into close cooperation. Forbes made the then Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, Sergio Osmena, his confidant, and a warm friendship was fostered. Harrison frankly admitted that he owed his appointment to Manuel L. Quezon, Roosevelt spoke to the same Quezon familiarly as "Manuel."

Of the American Governors-General, seven were Republicans and four Democrats, but two of the Democrats were named by Republican Presidents. In religion, nine of the